



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

SUDAN – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

December 10, 2001

Note: This Situation Report updates USAID/OFDA Situation Report #2, FY01 dated September 29, 2001.

BACKGROUND

Sudan's 18-year civil war between Government of Sudan (GOS) military and militia forces and mostly southern Sudanese rebel groups, including the Southern People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M), persists on numerous fronts along the traditional North/South divide, transitional zones (i.e. the Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile), and eastern front, where GOS forces are engaged against the Northern Democratic Alliance (NDA). Populations in the South and transitional areas continue to be adversely affected by forced displacements due to the continued fighting, raiding, and GOS aerial bombings. Since 1999, oil drilling and exploration, as well as piping crude oil to the Red Sea for export, has further increased displacement of the affected populations in the Nuba Mountains and western Upper Nile.

The ongoing insecurity and population displacements have destroyed most of the indigenous trading and production systems and impeded humanitarian relief efforts. Operation Lifeline Sudan (U.N./OLS), established in 1989 in response to the conflict-related famine in the South, is a tripartite agreement of negotiated access among the GOS, the SPLM, and the United Nations (U.N.). Under this framework, a consortium of U.N. agencies and more than 40 international and indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance in Sudan. In addition, more than ten international NGOs provide humanitarian assistance outside of the U.N./OLS consortium.

An estimated two million people, nearly 8% of the country's population, have died from war-related events, including fighting, famine, and disease since 1983. Sudan has experienced three periods of famine over the last 13 years; Bahr el Ghazal in 1988-1989 and 1998, and Upper Nile in 1992-1993. The Sudanese population has been susceptible not only to famine and war-related catastrophes, but also to floods from rising river levels and torrential rains, epidemics such as measles and meningitis, drought in the North and South, and insect infestations, largely due to locusts. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) has been active in Sudan since 1987, addressing emergency needs of the war and drought-affected populations, both within and outside the U.N./OLS framework.

NUMBERS AFFECTED AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Complex Emergency-Related Deaths (since 1983)	Total: 2,000,000	U.S. Committee for Refugees
Internally Displaced Persons (since 1983)	Total: more than 4,000,000 Greater Khartoum: more than 2,000,000 Transitional zone and southern areas: more than 1,200,000	2002 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Sudan
War-Affected Persons (since 1983)	Total: more than 4,400,000	U.S. Committee for Refugees
Drought-Affected Persons (2001)	North: more than 289,000 South: more than 200,000	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Sudanese Refugees (2001)	440,300 - Total 183,300 – Uganda 75,000 – Ethiopia 70,000 – Democratic Republic of the Congo 54,000 – Kenya 35,000 – Central African Republic 23,000 – Chad	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan (to date) \$7,379,969
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan (to date) \$7,379,969

Total FY 2001 USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan.....	\$27,263,520
Total FY 2001 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Sudan	\$154,704,528

CURRENT SITUATION

Nuba Mountains: The overall humanitarian situation in the Nuba Mountains has deteriorated over the last few months, where a combination of drought and insecurity has reduced food production by more than 60 percent. The World Food Program (WFP) estimates that more than 158,000 people are in need of emergency food assistance. Previous assessments have identified a chronic lack of agricultural inputs and depleted livestock assets, as well as increased fighting, as key factors behind the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Nuba Mountains.

In early November, following negotiations initiated by the United States Government (USG), the GOS and SPLM agreed on a four-week period of tranquility to allow humanitarian assistance to reach the war-affected population in the SPLM areas of the Nuba Mountains. WFP planes operating out of El Obeid air-dropped 2,039 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance to four locations from November 14 through December 4. International humanitarian workers from the southern sector were on the ground to distribute and monitor the food airdrops. Previous attempts to deliver humanitarian assistance to SPLM areas of the Nuba Mountains have been largely denied by the GOS.

On October 2, several vehicles were ambushed on the government-controlled road between Dilling and Kadugli, southern Kordofan. The road is an artery for U.N. vehicles providing humanitarian assistance to the government held areas of the Nuba Mountains.

On August 30, a USAID/OFDA-funded humanitarian relief flight successfully delivered eight metric tons of wheat to the SPLM-controlled area of the Nuba Mountains. Though largely symbolic, this flight, negotiated by the USG, GOS, and SPLM, opened the door to the recent period of tranquility and WFP airdrops.

Western Bahr el Ghazal: Civilian populations in western Bahr el Ghazal have been subject to intense fighting between GOS military forces and SPLA forces over the last eight months. According to international media reports, GOS military forces recaptured the town of Raga on October 14 and Deim Zubier in early November. Fighting in western Bahr el Ghazal flared in May 2001, when SPLA forces attacked the GOS garrisons at Raja and Deim Zubier. NGO reports estimated that, in early July 2001, more than 30,000 people were displaced from the fighting in Raja, and an additional 28,000 from the SPLA attack on Diem Zubier. In November, the GOS denied U.N./OLS humanitarian access to Deim Zubier and other affected towns in western Bahr el Ghazal.

Darfur, Kordofan, and the Red Sea Hills: According to an IFRC appeal, issued on November 27, more than 289,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance due to drought conditions in parts of Darfur, Kordofan, and the Red Sea Hills. Beginning in May 2001, emergency food distributions to the drought-affected areas stabilized grain prices, and reduced migration to urban centers in Kordofan and Red Sea State, and to a lesser extent in Darfur. However, earlier shocks to the food economy have created a fragile humanitarian recovery process and the drought-affected populations remain vulnerable.

Pibor/Boma: The Organization of African Unity (OAU)/InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IABAR) has declared Sudan provisionally free of Rinderpest, a highly infectious viral disease that can destroy entire populations of cattle, except in the Pibor/Boma geographic zone. Eradicating the disease requires countrywide access for surveillance, emergency containment and inoculations, as well as training of local community members.

Polio Eradication: According to UNICEF, the GOS has accepted a U.N. proposal to observe periods of tranquility for the first Monday through Thursday of February, March, and April 2002, so that U.N. and GOS health teams can embark on a massive campaign to eradicate polio. Eighteen thousand health workers will be deployed to more than 600 localities throughout northern and southern Sudan. UNICEF estimates that 5.7 million Sudanese children under five years of age need to be vaccinated against the polio virus. According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) only 25% of children received all vaccines, with a huge discrepancy in coverage among the various regions in Sudan.

Household Food Security: On December 3, USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) reported that the current food security situation is good following favorable cereal harvests in many parts of the South. However, due to insecurity and population displacement, food security remains a concern in parts of Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile.

Preliminary results from the WFP-led Annual Needs Assessment (ANA), a process that aims to calculate annual food needs on a regional and sub-regional level in southern Sudan, indicate increased food needs in Twic, Wau, and the Aweil Counties of Bahr el Ghazal due to insecurity and population displacement. However, there is a general consensus among the ANA teams that there are notable improvements in the food security situation in the 2001/02 crop season compared with 2000/01 in parts of northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Bor

County in Jonglei, and Kapoeta County in Eastern Equatoria. Full results from the annual assessment are expected in the next few months.

CONSTRAINTS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Humanitarian Access: According to U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the number of GOS humanitarian flight denials in opposition-controlled locations in southern Sudan has increased significantly over the course of 2001. Under the terms of U.N./OLS, the government of Sudan retains the right to deny access to specific locations due to security concerns, however, these denials significantly stress the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sudan's under-served populations. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has also expressed concern over the increase in GOS flight denials. Populations in Upper Nile, western Bahr el Ghazal, and eastern Equatoria are the worst affected by the flight denials.

Aerial Bombings: According to WFP, on October 5, 6 and 8, GOS Antonov military aircraft bombed the village of Mangayat, western Bahr el Ghazal, at the same time as scheduled U.N./OLS WFP emergency food airdrops were taking place to a population of more than 20,000 displaced civilians from Raga. This is not the first time that the GOS has bombed a humanitarian flight that it had cleared. In early June, a similar incident occurred when the GOS bombed the village of Bararud, northern Bahr el Ghazal, just as a U.N./OLS WFP Hercules aircraft was preparing for a humanitarian food airdrop.

On June 11, 2001, the GOS announced that it was resuming aerial bombing of targets in southern Sudan, including the Nuba Mountains. This statement came just 17 days after the GOS announced that they would suspend all aerial bombings in the South.

Insecurity: Throughout the international community's long-standing attempt to deliver humanitarian assistance to the Sudanese population, humanitarian workers have been subject to attacks by both individuals and parties of the conflict. The security incidents have included hostage taking, abductions, violent assault, and murder. Often, the individuals and organizations responsible for these acts of violence have never been brought to justice.

In early November 2001, GOS supported militia captured a Kenyan humanitarian aid worker and two Sudanese colleagues near Nyamlel, northern Bahr el Ghazal. The Kenyan was later released by the GOS in Khartoum. A similar incident occurred in March 2001, when four NGO staff members, two Kenyans, one Ugandan, and a Sudanese, were abducted and two vehicles stolen during an attack by Nuer militia in Kiechkuon, eastern Upper Nile. The relief workers

were held for more than 33 days before being released in Khartoum.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

USG humanitarian assistance to Sudan, outlined in the 2000-2002 Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, focuses on the war and drought-affected populations in non-GOS held areas of southern Sudan, as well as the war-affected population in GOS-controlled areas of Sudan. In FY 2001 this policy was amended, allowing humanitarian assistance to drought-affected populations in government areas as well.

In May 2001, President Bush named USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios as Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan. The role of the Special Humanitarian Coordinator includes increasing stability in war and drought-affected areas, improving the delivery mechanisms of humanitarian assistance, coordinating USG assistance, coordinating external relations with other donors, and increasing attention on human rights abuses. In response to this appointment, Administrator Natsios formed a Sudan Task Force to effectively manage the day-to-day implementation of these goals. In July, Administrator Natsios, along with USAID/OFDA Director Roger Winter and other USG officials, visited both northern and southern Sudan to stress the importance of humanitarian neutrality in Sudan and to lay the groundwork for new initiatives in preparation for peace in southern Sudan.

On September 6, 2001, President Bush appointed former Senator John Danforth to be his Special Envoy for Peace to Sudan. Danforth is leading a renewed effort to find peace in Sudan and to promote development in the country. In November 2001, U.S. Special Envoy Danforth led a USG delegation that included USAID/OFDA Director Winter and several other high-ranking USG officials to Sudan, Kenya, and Egypt for discussions with GOS, SPLA/M and regional leaders. During their visit, the delegation made a historic trip to the Nuba Mountains to highlight the plight of war-affected population and observe a humanitarian airdrop in Kauda. U.S. Special Envoy Danforth plans on returning to the region in January to further discuss peace with the two parties.

Within the framework of the Integrated Strategic Plan for Sudan, USAID has identified programmatic priorities for fiscal year 2002. These priorities include; multi-sectoral emergency assistance to war-affected populations, increasing support to war-affected populations in under-served geographic areas (i.e. Nuba Mountains, Upper Nile, Southern Blue Nile, and eastern Sudan), increasing support for IDP/refugee returns, continuing to support drought and flood recovery programs in northern Sudan, and responding quickly to negotiated humanitarian access agreements. USAID/OFDA, as well as USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP), will provide humanitarian assistance

under the guidelines of the Integrated Strategic Plan and outlined programmatic priorities. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provide additional USG humanitarian assistance to Sudan.

On October 15, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Raymond Brown renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency and drought affecting Sudan in FY 2002. The US Mission in Sudan has declared disasters due to complex emergencies since 1987, allowing the USG to

respond with humanitarian assistance to Sudan's war-affected population.

On November 26, the U.N. launched the 2002 Consolidated Appeal for Sudan. The appeal, which seeks \$194 million in humanitarian assistance, is the U.N. framework for providing humanitarian assistance to both the complex emergency and drought in Sudan. The USG supports the Consolidated Appeal through humanitarian assistance to FAO, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNHabitat, and WFP.

SUMMARY OF USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SUDAN

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2002 (to date)				
USAID¹				\$7,379,969
USAID/OFDA²				\$7,379,969
<i>Southern Sector Programs</i>				
	ACF	Nutrition Surveillance	Southern Sudan	\$353,388
	ARC	Primary Health, Wat/San	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,386,044
	CRS	Primary Health, Food Security	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,962,395
	MEDAIR	Food Security, Relief	Upper Nile	\$535,000
	Samaritan's Purse	Logistics	Southern Sudan	\$1,059,723
	SCF/UK	Food Security, Relief	Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$603,303
	VSF/G	Animal Health	Bahr el Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria	\$735,000
<i>Northern Sector Programs</i>				
	GOAL	Health	Kassala	\$345,116
<i>Administrative Support</i>				
	USDA	Technical Assistance	Washington, D.C.	\$400,000
Total USG FY 2002 (to date).....				\$7,379,969
FY 2001				
USAID¹				\$68,180,320
USAID/OFDA.....				\$27,263,520
<i>Southern Sector Programs</i>				
	ADRA	Primary Health, Food Security	Upper Nile	\$100,000
	ARC	Primary Health	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,006,778
	ARC	HIV/AIDS	Southern Sudan	\$1,786,000
	ACROSS	Primary Health	Bor	\$300,000
	CARE	Food Security	Bor County	\$721,545
	CARE/SMC	Primary Health	Bor County	\$343,285
	CMA	Primary Health	Upper Nile	\$495,955
	CONCERN	Food Security	Bahr el Ghazal, Southern Kordofan	\$1,948,157
	CRS	Wat/San	South Kordofan	\$219,450
	CRS	Primary Health, Food Security	Eastern Equatoria	\$759,628
	FAO	Food Security	Southern Sudan	\$1,000,000
	GOAL	Primary Health	Bahr el Ghazal, S. Blue Nile	\$1,000,000
	IRC	Primary Health Care	Southern Sudan	\$2,177,641

		IAS/MEDIC	Wat/San	Bahr el Ghazal	\$270,300
		MEDAIR	Food Security, Relief	Upper Nile	\$299,625
		NPA	Repatriation and Resettlement	Eastern Equatoria, Bor County	\$812,331
		NPA	Food Security	Eastern Equatoria	\$1,493,019
		NPA	Health	N. Bahr el Ghazal	\$193,217
		NPA	Food Distribution	Bahr el Ghazal	\$966,733
		SAMARITAN'S PURSE	Food Security	South Kordofan	\$498,092
		SCF/UK	Food Security, Relief	Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile	\$459,862
		SC/US	Primary health	South Kordofan	\$450,000
		UNHABITAT	Infrastructure	Equatoria, Lakes	\$382,850
		UNICEF	Demobilization	Southern Sudan	\$250,000
		UNICEF	Multi-Sectoral	Southern Sudan	\$850,000
		VSF/B	Food Security	Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal	\$350,000
		VSF/G	Food Security	Bahr el Ghazal	\$300,000
<i>Northern Sector Programs</i>					
		ACF	Primary Health, Nutrition	Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal	\$799,382
		ADRA	Nutrition	Greater Khartoum	\$87,335
		ADRA	Primary Health, Wat/San	White Nile	\$400,000
		CARE	Primary Health, Nutrition	Greater Khartoum	\$1,437,129
		CARE	Food Security	Unity	\$249,998
		CARE	Primary Health, Nutrition	Khartoum	\$449,275
		CARE	Food Security	North Kordofan	\$400,097
		FAO	Food Security	Darfur and Kordofan	\$200,000
		GOAL	Primary Health	Upper Nile	\$319,380
		IFRC	Flood Relief	Northern Sudan	\$25,000
		IFRC	Food Security	Northern Sudan	\$244,855
		IRC	Primary Health, Wat/San	Upper Nile	\$234,568
		IRC	Emergency Sanitation	South Darfur	\$132,793
		MEDAIR	Food Security	West Darfur	\$72,501
		SCF/UK	Emergency Shelter	Darfur	\$250,000
		SCF/UK	Nutrition	Darfur	\$500,047
		SCF/UK	Primary Health	Darfur	\$173,365
		SC/US	Food Security	South Kordofan	\$853,870
		UNICEF	Primary Health, Nutrition	Bahr el Ghazal	\$397,523
<i>Administrative Support</i>					
		USAID/AFR/SD	Technical Assistance and Mitigation	Washington, D.C.	\$200,000
		USAID/Khartoum	Programming Support	Khartoum	\$157,081
		USAID/OFDA	Programming Support	Washington, D.C.	\$224,000
		USAID/REDSO	Programming Support	Nairobi	\$20,853
USAID/FFP					\$40,916,800
		ADRA	7,780 MT of Food Assistance	Greater Khartoum	\$1,312,000
		CARE	5,010 MT of Food Assistance	Greater Khartoum	\$3,628,100
		CRS	12,410 MT of Food Assistance	Eastern Equatoria	\$6,587,200
		DIA	3,620 MT of Food Assistance	Kassala	\$76,800
		NPA	6,370 MT of Food Assistance and Contingency Stocks	Southern Sudan	\$3,118,000
		WFP	43,053 MT of Food Assistance (soy fortified sorghum grits, sorghum, wheat flour, vegetable oil, corn soy blend, lentils, non-fat dried milk)	All	\$26,194,700
USDA					\$76,900,000
		WFP	89,200 MT of Food Assistance (wheat,	All	\$76,900,000

			corn, vegetable oil)		
State/ PRM¹					\$9,624,208
		IFRC	Refugee Operations	Sudan	\$65,000
		IRC	Refugee Operations	Kenya	\$1,534,076
		IRC	Refugee Operations	Uganda	\$400,000
		LWF	Refugee Operations	Kenya	\$1,254,835
		LWF	Refugee Operations	Uganda	\$730,297
		UNHCR	Refugee Operations	Sudan	\$950,000
		WFP	Sudan Emergency Operation (EMOP)	Sudan	\$300,000
		WFP	Uganda Protracted Refugee and Relief Operation (PRRO) for Sudanese Refugees	Uganda	\$850,000
		WFP	Ethiopia PRRO for Sudanese and Somali Refugees	Ethiopia	\$1,140,000
		WFP	Kenya PRRO for Sudanese and Somali Refugees	Kenya	\$2,400,000
Total USG FY 2001					\$154,704,528

¹ USAID funding figure includes international disaster assistance funding from USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP and does not reflect development assistance funding provided through USAID's Africa Bureau.

² USAID/OFDA funding indicates committed and/or obligated amounts as of December 10, 2001. Additional USG humanitarian assistance will be reported as it becomes available.

³ State/PRM figures include only Sudan-specific funding, and do not include unearmarked funding for UNHCR and IFRC Africa programs.



Roger Winter
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html